gates, sent from Democratic constituencies, to remain, even for a moment, in a convention so clearly Populistic. (Cheers.) We announced emphatically to the assembled delegation from this State our wist, to leave such an assemblage. Those who were willing to adopt what still seems to me would have been the wisest course finally decided to remain, not as participants it, that betrayal of our party, but as protesting against it, Regularity of party organization has always appealed to me with the greatest possible force, but principles are necessary to its recognition and survival. (Applausa.) I trust our party in the State of New-York in this crisis will hold faithfully to the attitude it assumed at the Convention. It would be monstrous to suppose anything else. That attitude was one of uncompromising opposition to what delegates denounced as an attack upon social order. But even if every State convention in the Union, including our own, should declare for the Chicago candidate, they would lose their Democratic character.

The issue, stripped of all verblage and sophistry, all sectionalism and prejudice, is now, as it was before the nomination of Mr. Bryan, one of morals, one of honesty. (Appliause.) I will not question the motives of any one, and far be it from me to say that all the supporters of this extraordinary movemotives of any one, and far be it from me to say that all the supporters of this extraordinary movement we oppose are intentionally dishonest; but, to speak plainly. I do say that behind them there are unscrupulous men and a crude and fil: by free-sliver literature, clearly dishonest in purpose; for they lead directly to repudiation, to flat money, the degradation of the Supreme Court by political control, an unconstitutional impairment of the obligations of and interference with the freedom of contracts, a reckless attack upon our National and monetary integrity, as well as upon our whole system of commercial credits. They talk solemnly of an alleged contraction in the volume of the currency, in disregard of the truth, which is that their own attacks upon credit produce the effects of contraction. They war upon what constitutes the strength and power of the Nation, alarming all its interests, shaking confidence, thereby threatening to destroy the sources of labor, to the injury and detriment of workingmen. We cannot compromise with such doctrines which menace the form and very existence of our Government. (Applause.)

It is not for me to-night to speak further or in detail on these issues. It has already, at various times, been my privilege to do so, and I hope on other occasions to address the Democracy. It is my duty and pleasure now to intraduce to you the speaker of the evening, my friend and former colleague in Congress, he who has so justly described the flat silver and greenback movement as a "conspiracy against wages." He needs no introduction from me. The man who honors us with his presence, whose sole ambition is to serve his country without fear or favor now in the hour of its need, the Hon. Bourke Cockran.

MR. COCKRAN'S ADDRESS.

THE INJURY TO THE EARNERS OF WAGES WHICH WOULD RESULT FROM THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

In response to the closing words of the chairman, Mr. Cockran rose and walked with calmness and deliberation to the very railing of the platform and bowed with graceful ease in recognition of his welcome, which was of a nature to warm the heart of any man. The audience se at him, and the waving of the miniature flags and the cheering and the fanfare of the band made a noisy greeting indeed. The applause continued for some moments, and then, like Mr. Bryan, Mr. Cockran raised his hand for silence that he might be heard. But it was a useless venture, and he did not repeat the effort; and his gesture, too, for the purpose was different from that of the Democratic can-Mr. Cockran was not afflicted with ss in any marked degree. In fact, as half a smile playing about his lips, as if he rather enjoyed the entire proceeding, for it as spectacular to a degree. Twice he essayed to begin and his lips were

een to move as if he were saying "Mr. Chairman," and then he stopped. Mr. Belmont rose and spoke to him, but, of course, what he said heard even by those nearest at hand. when it was thought the end had come club of some twenty or more members the hymn, making an effect indescribable for of welcome, and the speaker proceeded iquary tendency in the Chicago platform, and when he spoke of "the republic of Altgeld, of Tillman and of Bryan" the mention of each and every name was greeted with a storm of hisses was interrupted by utterances from the audience. At one time he was asking who would be benefited by the policy of the silver men, who would be enriched, and a voice from the far gallery shouted back:

ness manifested for the first time, and a few people were noticed leaving the galleries. But there was nothing approaching the exodus which made of the Bryan affair a tremendous rout before the candidate had finished balf of his laborious address. In this case people could hear, and consequently they had a lasting interest in what was being said. In fact, applause was often started in remote parts of the building.

THE SPEECH IN FULL.

Here is Mr. Cockran's speech in full:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentiemen, fellow Democrats all: (Applause.) With the inspiring strains of that National song still ringing in our ears, who can doubt the issue of this campaign? (Applause.) That issue has been well stated by your presiding officer Stripped, as he says, of all verbal disguise, it is an issue of common honesty (more applause.) an issue between the honest discharge and the dishonest repudiation of public and private obligations. It is a question as to whether the obligations. It is a question as to whether the obligations. It is a question as to whether the however of this Government shall be used to protect honest industry or to tempt the citizen to dishonesty. On this question honest men cannot differ (Applause.) It is one of morals and of justice. It involves the existence of social order. It is the contest for civilization itself. If it be disheartening to Democrats and to lovers of free institutions to find an issue of this character projecting into a Presidential campaign, this meeting furnishes us with an inspiring truth of how that issue will be met by the people. (Applause.) A Democratic convention may renounce the Democratic lenders may betray a convention to the Populists, but they cannot seduce the footsteps of Democratic voters from the pathway of honor and of justice. (Applause.) A candidate bearing the mandate of a Democratic convention may in this hall open a canvass levelled against the foundations of social order, and he beholds the Democratic masses confronting him organized for the defence. (Applause.) Here is Mr. Cockran's speech in full: A GRAVE DUTY.

Fellow Democrats, let us not disguise from ourand grave and solemn burden of duty. We must raise our hands against the nominee of our party, and we must do it to preserve the future of that party itself. (Applause.) We must oppose the nominee of the Chicago convention. (A voice, "Hurrah!") And we know full well that the success of our opposition will mean our own exclusion from public life, but we will be consoled and gratified by the reflection that it will prove that the American people cannot be divided into parties on a question and grave and solemn burden of duty. We must

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of simple morals or of common honesty. (Applause.)
We would look in vain through the speech delivered here one week ago to find a true statement of the issue involved in this canvass. (Laughter.) Indeed, I believe it is doubtful if the candidate himself quite understands the nature of the faith which he professes. (Laughter.) I say this not in criticism of his ability, but in justice to his morality. (Laughter.) I believe that if he himself understood the inevitable consequences of the doctrine which he preaches, his own hands would be the very first to tear down the platform on which he stands. (Applause.)

THE CHANGE IN BRYAN.

But there was one statement in that peech which was very free from ambiguity, pregnant with hope and confidence to the lovers of order. with hope and confidence to the lovers of order. He professes his unquestioned belief in the honesty of the American masses, and he quoted Abraham Lincoln in support of the faith that was in him. Well, I do not believe that the faith of Abraham Lincoln was ever more significantly justified than in the appearance which Mr. Bryan prefied than in the appearance which Mr. Bryan prefied upon this platform in the change that has sented upon this platform in the change that has come over the spirit and the tone of Populstic eloquence since the Chicago Convention. We all must remember that lurid rhetoric which glowed as fiercely in the Western skies as that sunlight which, through the last week, foretold the torrid heat of the ensuing day, and here upon this platform we find that same rhetoric as mild, as inspirid, as the waters of a stagnant pool. He is a candidate who was swept into the nomination by a wave of popular enthusiasm awakened by appeals to prejudice and greed. He is a candidate who, on his trip home and in the initial steps of his trip eastward, declared that this was a revolutionary movement, who no sooner found himself face to face with the American feeling than he realized that this soil is not propitious to revolution.

The people of this country will not change the institutions which have stood the tests and experiences of a century for institutions based upon the fantastic dreams of Populist agitators; the American Nation will never consent to substitute for the Republic of Washington, of Jefferson and of Jackson the Republic of an Aligeld, a Tillman or a Bryan. (Applause) The power of public opinion which caused the vivid oratory of the Chicago platform to hurn low and soft as the moonlight outside of this platform; which has already shown its power to control Popullistic eloquence, will show the full extent of its wisdom, will give Abraham Lincoln's prophecy its triumphant vindication, when it crushes the seed of Popullstic Socialism next November. (Cheers.) He professes his unquestioned belief in the hon

THE LANGUAGE OF REVOLUTION.

Now, my friends, I have said there was one stateent of great significance in Mr. Bryan's speech. There is another portion of it which is singularly free from any obscurity, and that may be comprised within the two initial paragaphs where he talks ogically, consistently, plainly the language of revo-

THE OVERWHELMING ISSUE.

In the time to which I must confine myself to-night I can do nothing but examine that one question which Mr. Bryan himself declares to be the overshadowing issue of this campaign. I am a little
puzzled when I read this speech to decide just what
Mr. Bryan himself imagines will be the fruit of a
change in the standard of value throughout this
country. I do not believe that any man can follow
wholly with the speech, because if he dissents from
one set of conclusions, he has got to read but a few
paragraphs, and he will find another of a different
variety. But I assume that it is fair in a discussion
of this character, independently of what Mr. Bryan
may say or what Mr. Bryan may think himself he
stands for, to examine the inevitable economic effects
of a debasement of the coinage of a change in the
standard by which existing debts are to be measured in a baser measure of value.

WAGES AND PROSPERITY. Now, I will imagine that Mr. Bryan himself may believe that, in some way or other, he is going to benefit the toilers of this country. He says he is, but Mr. Cockran followed with his eye the direction of the voice and said impressively: "My friend, the silver-mine owner will be cheated with the rest."

Again, in refering to another phase of the issue before the people, he drew one of his auditors into exclaiming loudly something about gold.

Again the speaker paused in order to get the full weight of his reply before the audience, and said slowly and with absorbing power: "I do not think that anything Mr. Bryan can do with reference to gold will ever affect it." He called the laugh he evidently anticipated from the response.

At 9:30 there were some symptoms of uneasiness manifested for the first time, and a few peo-

will be increased in this country, I will not only support him, but I will recognize him as the wisest orator that ever opened his mouth on a platform since the beginning of the world. (Laughter.) I will be ready to confess that the rhetoric, which I do not now understand, is really the language of inspiration. (Laughter.) I would regard his administration of the Presidency as the kindling of a great light before the footsteps of man, showing him a broad pathway to endiess happiness and measureless prosperity. But in searching through his speech, in reading through the whole reams of Populistic literature with which this country has been flooded for four years, I have never yet found one syllable which showed me how a Populist expected to increase the rate of wages. (Laughter and great applause.)

WHAT "WAGES" MEANS.

Now, in order to understand the significance of the remark that wages is the only test of pros-perity, we have but to consider for a moment just what is meant by the term wages. Wages, as I suppose everylody here understands, is that part of the laborer's product which is given to himself in compensation for his toil. If, for instance, I be engaged in the manufacture of chairs, and if I can make five chairs every day worth \$29, and the rate of my wages is \$4 a day, what I actually get is one chair out of the five which I make. The other four chairs, the other four-fifths of my product, are devoted to the payment of all the other labor that has been expended in preparing the element out of which the chair was made—to the man who felled the tree in the forest; the person who sawed it in the mill; the carrier who transported it; the workman who prepared its component parts, and the profit on the capital which set all this labor in motion. It is plain, however, that I could not take one chair home with me at night and attempt to settle my bills with it; for the moment I undertook to divide the chair among my creditors, that ing the chair, which I cannot divide, I take its equivalent in money, which I can divide, but my wages all the time are fixed by the quantity of my own products. (Applause.)

If instead of five chairs I were able to make ten from it, and the rate of my compensation remained the same, I would obtain for my wages two chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being

"A MAZE OF CONTRADICTION."

Now, when we come to find out just how Mr. Bryan of obscure expressions. No man can tell how or where

conspiracy in which the Populist is engaged. (Applause.)

Now, Mr. Bryan tells us that he wants to cheapen the dollar; that he wants to increase the volume of money. I do not believe that any man who ever lived could quite understand a Populist's notion of what money is (lauriter), further than that he believes it is a desirable thing to get (laughter) and that he is not very particular about the means by which he can get his hands on it. (Laughter) Nothing is more common in Populist oratory than the statement that the volume of money must be increased for the benefit of the people—which means that part of the people that run and manage and address Populist meetings. (Laughter.) I remember that in one of the speeches which Mr. Bryan delivered on his way East he declared that any man who objected to too much money ought to vote the other ticket.

THE IDPA OF MONEY.

THE IDEA OF MONEY.

Now, my friends, I will ask you to indulge me for a noment while I state to you here the only conception that an honest man can form of money, in order that, understand the economic expressions which the Popu-

he will decline to exchange his commodity against it, and this Populist agitation threatening the integrity of money has been the cause of the hard times through which this country is passing and from which it will not escape until the heel of popular condemnation is placed upon the Populist agitation which undertnines the foundations of credit. (Applianse.)

Now, my friends, in the larger transactions of life Now, my friends, in the larger transactions of life there is no money used at all. The comparison of values with money is a purely mental operation. If, for instance, a farmer sells a cargo of wheat in Chicago a draft is drawn for it on London. That draft is sold here in New-York to purchase property by the mer-

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chant who owes for a consignment of silk at Lyons. A check is remitted to Chicago in payment of the draft. The farmer draws his checks against that check for all the debts which he owes in planting his crop, in transporting it and for the expenses of living. Here is an exchange between a cargo of wheat and a cargo of silk in which money plays no part whatever, except for mentally fixing the rates at which those commodities are exchanged.

WORTH THE SAME EVERYWHERE.

The basis of sound trade is sound money (applause); money which is intrinsically valuable, money which, like the gold coinage of this country, the Government cannot affect if it tried to. (Applause.) I can take a tendollar gold piece and I can defy all the power of all
the Governments of this earth to take five cents of
value from it. (Applause.) Having earned it by the
sweat of my brow, having earned it by the exercise
of my brain, having earned it by the exercise
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of my brain, having earned it by the exercise
of my brain, having earned it by the exercise
of my brain, having earned it by the exercise
of the carth, and wherever I present it its value will be unquestioned and unchallenged. (Applause.) That gold
dollar, this meeting, the Democratic party, the honest
masses of this country without distinction of party
divisions, demand shall be paid to the laborer when
he earns it and that no power on earth shall cheat
him of the sweat of his brow. (Applause.) cannot affect if it tried to. (Applause.) I can take a ten-

BRYAN AND THE LABORING MAN.

Now let us see how Mr. Bryan proposes to deal with this question. I have looked through his do for the laboring man, and I find that he disdo for the laboring man, and I find that he dismisses him with a very few and some very unsatisfactory phrases. But it is perfectly clear that the purpose of the Populist is to put up the price of certain commodities. Mr. Bryan's language is that he is going to improve the condition of the people of this country—not of all of them, but of the greatest number. Well now, I don't suppose Mr. Bryan pretends to any miraculous power. I don't suppose he claims he can multiply the number of chairs upon this platform or upon this floor, although he has shown his capacity to empty them. (Laughter.) If he is going to work any change in the conditions of men he must increase the material possessions of some part of the community. Now, If he got possession of the Government to-morrow he could not create one single thing of value by any exercise of governmental power in the world. (Criest of "That is right, it is true. The brawny hand of the owner of that voice can fashion a piece of wood into a useful domestic utensit. But all the powers of the Federal Government can't do it. No power ever yet exercised by tyrant or by constitutional monarch can cause a barren field to become fruit, can cause two biades of grass to grow where one grew before, can bring together the stones that compose this building and raise them into a stately temple dedicated to political discussion. No, it requires the labor of man, and the labor of man alone to create wealth. If, then, Mr. Bryan is going to enrich somebody, the thing which he means to bestow on him he must take from somebody else. Who is to be despoiled and who is to be enriched by the exercise of this new scheme of government? (Cry of "Sliver mine owners.") My friend, the sliver mine owner will get cheated with the rest (Laughter.) If ever the Populist has his way nobody will be benefited, not even Mr. Bryan, (Laughter.) misses him with a very few and some very unsatis-

will venture to say here now that if the face of Providence should be averted from this land and such a calamity as Mr. Bryan's election were permitted by it, the man who would suffer most by

mitted by it, the man who would suffer most by that ecent would be the false prophet, who, having torn down the temple of credit and of industry, would be torn to pieces by an outraged public whose prosperity he had ruined.

Let us follow this argument a little. Let us see what he means to do, according to his own lights. We see that he can't enrich one man without impoverishing another. Government never can be generous, because if it be generous to one it must be oppressive to another. (Applause.) Mr. Bryan does not pretend that by any power given him from Heaven he can find anything on the surface of this earth that has not got an owner, and therefore he can't honestly bestow it upon a favorite. But his financial scheme contemplates an increase in the price of certain commodities. (Cry of "Except gold.") I don't think that anything Mr. Bryan can do with reference to gold will ever affect it. (Laughter and applause.)

But, my friends, we are coming now pretty close to the woodpile behind which the African is contected. Mr. Bryan proposes to increase the price caled. Mr. Bryan proposes to increase the price

that, and I am not quite sure that he means anything. Now, if everything in this world or in this country, including labor, be increased in value tomerrow in like proportion, not one of us would be affected at all. If that was Mr. Bryan's scheme he would never have a Populist nomination to give him importance in the eyes of this community. If that were all that he meant he would not be supporting it, and I would not be taking the trouble to oppose it. If everything in the world be increased 19 per cent in value, why, we would pay 19 per cent in addition for what we would hav, and get 19 per cent more for what we would sell, and we would be exactly in the same place we occupied before. Therefore, it is fair to assume that is not the lame and impotent conclusion which this Populist revolution contemplates.

LABOR TO SHIFT FOR ITSELF. What, then, is it? It is an increase in the price of commedities and allowing of labor to shift for itself. commended and showing of labor to sure for itself, our life for itself, on if, for on the creased and the price of labor left stationary, why, that means a cutting down of the rate of wages, life in the mer-

-(As You Lake It, Act III, Scene V.

quantity of gold equal to 100 cents anywhere in the world, with the purchasing power of 100 cents, the laborer is to be paid in dollars worth 50 cents each, why, he can only buy half as much with a day's wages as he buys now. If the value of this Popullst scheme then is to be tested, let the laboring men of this country ask Mr. Bryan and his Popullst friends a simple, common, everyday question, "Where do I come in?" (Laughter.) Mr. Bryan himself has a glimmering idea of where the inborer will come in, or, rather, of where he will go out.

There is one paragraph in his speech which, whether it was the result of an unconacious stumbling into candor or whether it was a contribution made in the stress of legical discussion, f am ulterly unable to say. But it sheds a flood of light upon the whole purpose underlying this Populist agitation. "Wage-carners," Mr. Bryan says, "know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment, loss certain." If that means anything it means that a cheap dollar would give him more employment, more frequent would give him more employment, more frequent would give him more employment, more work and a chance to get re-employment after he was discharged. (Laughter.) Well, now, if that means anything in the world to a sane man, it means that if the laborer is willing to have his wages out down the will get more work.

There never was the boss of an establishment yet that meant to make a cut in wages that did not say that. I have never yet heard of anybody who attempted to cut down the rate of wages, telling his men that he did it because he liked to do it; they would tell their ren: "If you do not stand such a cut in wages, I cannot empley you more than half the time," and that is what Mr. Bryan proposes for the laboring masses of this community—that they take a doller of less purchasing power, so that employment wi

MORE PRODUCTS, BETTER WAGES. But, as a matter of fact, a diminution in the rate of wages does not increase the scope of employ-ment. If this audience has done me the honor to

follow me while I explained the principle on which

of wages does not increase the scope of employment. If this audience has done me the honor to follow me while I explained the principle on which wages were fixed, it must be clear that the more abundant the product, the higher the wages. There cannot be an abundant product unless labor is extensively employed. You cannot have high wages unless there is an extensive production in every department of industry, and that is why I claim that the wages is the one sole test of a country's condition; that high wages mean abundant and abundance necessarily means prosperity. (Applause.) Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, would have you believe that prosperity is advanced by cheapening the rate of wages, but the fall in the rate of wages always somes from a narrow production and narrow production means there is little demand for labor in the market. When, after the panic of 1852, the price of labor fell to 90 cents a day, it was harder to obtain labor than when the rate of labor was \$2, and the difference between the Populist who seeks to cut down the rate of wages and the Democrat who seeks to protect it is, that the Democrat believes that high wages and prosperity are synonymous, and the Populist wants to cut the rate of wages in order that he may tempt the farmer to make war upon his own workingmen. (Applause.)

Well, but the Populist tells us, and Mr. Bryan leads the van, in saying that it is the creditor that he is after; that the creditor is the person whose debt he wants to cut down, and Mr. Bryan leads the van, in saying that it is the creditor that he is after; that the creditor is the person whose an elaborate argument to show that when his system of coinage shall have been changed; then the debtor will have an option as to which motal he will pay his debt in; that is to say, he shall be permitted by the law to commit an act of dishonesty. In order that you should understand just how a change in the standard of value enables men to cheat their creditors you have to consider the function which money plays in measuring

THE LABORER ALWAYS A CREDITOR. when any man can show me a laborer who has been paid in advance for a day's work, I will show him a laborer who is a debtor. But every laborer that I have known in my experience, every laborer of whom I have ever heard in my examination of the condition of men, must, by the very law of list being, be a creditor for at least one day's work, and is generally a creditor for a week's work or two weeks' work. (Applause.) Every great industrial enterprise has for its chief creditors its own laborers. The heaviest account in every department When any man can show me a laborer who has been paid in advance for a day's work, I will show

weeks' work. (Applause.) Every great industrial enterprise has for its chief creditors its own laborers. The heaviest account in every department of industry, whatever it may be, is always the wages account. (Applause.) Here is an abstract which will show you just how the earnings of a great corporation are distributed. The New-York Central Railroad bandles every year about \$15,99,.99,.99. Of that sum \$19,09,099 is paid for interest on bonds and for rental of leased railroads; \$15,99,099 is paid for dividends, \$12,09,090 is paid for equipment and repairs, \$15,50,090 is paid for wages.

The railway employes of the United States alone draw \$400,09,090 a year in wages, (Applause.) If the New-York Central Railroad went into the hands of a receiver to-morrow, if it became totally and hopelessly bankrupt, its dividends could be passed and its shareholders could not complain. The interest on its bonds might be in default, and the bondholders would be without redress, but the wages of the laborer would always be paid, for they are a first lien upon every industrial enterprise. (Applause) No, my friends, not because they love the laborer the more, but because he is absolutely necessary to the existence of the enterprise. (Applause).

Here we have the figures from the United States Bureau of Statistics, showing the amount of wages paid every year in the United States, and we find that it was over \$2,28,25,00. Talk of the interest on the National debt! Talk of any other debt that exists throughout the civilized world, and it forms but a small percentage of the debt which is due to labor, wherever man works and tolis, wherever things of value are being created, wherever means of transportation are in activity, wherever the forces of civilization are at work. (Applause.)

Now, a farm is an industrial enterprise. The pretence that the farmer of Nebraska is suffering under the weight of a mortgage contracted under a metal which has steadily increased in value is but a Populistic metaphor. Two-thirds of the farmers have no mortgage debt whatever. (Apbut a Populistic metaphor. Two-thirds of the farmers have no mortgage debt whatever. (Applause.) I do not believe there is 5 per cent of them that owe a mortgage over three years old, during which time there has been no change in the value of the metal, but every single farmer has creditors in the shape of his own laborers. This proposal of the Populists is an attempt to enlist the farmer in a conspiracy to reduce the wages paid this labor, that he may have a larger proportion of his own products; and they are willing to cut down the wages of every man who works in cities, who tolis at the bench, who digs in the mines, who manages the train, in the hope that they can ride into power on a wave of cupidity and greed awakened in the breast of the voter. (Applause.) But, my friends, it is a triumphant vindication of American citizenship that this attempt to enlist the farming and agricultural members of this community into this conspiracy has falled miserably, utterly, absolutely. (Applause.) Every Western State which in 1800 and in 1802 fell into the hands of the Populists, before their real purposes were executed, was purified and the Populistic forces scattered out of existence when the farmer of this country understood precisely that what the Populists meant for his welfare was really for his ruin. The farmer, who, when this country was in danger, shouldered his musket to set it aside when the last shot had been fired on the Southern battlefield, whose moderation prevented the political warriors at Washington from pursuing a policy of discrimination and punishment in the Southern States—that farmer who made the polity of the North a polity of conciliation, of forgiveness, of reunion, whose hand it was that made ruins of the cities of the South and ashes of her homes, received her once more and said "Live in peace and sin no more." That farmer to the was the mainstay of orver and of property as he was the mainstay of orver and of property as he was the mainstay of orver and of property as

THE SITUATION AT CHICAGO. There was a Populistic delegation from States that of ejecting a Democratic Governor or of choosing Democratic ejectors, with the exception of Missouri Democratic electors, with the exception of Missouri and Indiana, stood boldly and firmly for the gold standard at Chicago, and they were submerged by a wave of Populism from the South. My friends, there has been a great change in the Democratic organization of the Southern States. The men who, from a mistaken sense of loyalty followed their States out of the Union, whose gallantry in war, whose fortitude in defeat, won the admiration of the civilized world, the men whose virtues commanded the support of Northern public opinion in the at-

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THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

This is a conspiracy between professional farmers who want to pay low wages and the unreconciled shaveholder who would like to pay no wages (Applause) Here is the real root of this conspiracy. Here is the explanation of this Populist movement. Mr. Bryan did not create it. No man can create a movement like this. The forces that created it are active and have been working in a thousand different directions. Mr. Bryan, representing this theory, is but like a drop of water on the cress of the wave, more conspicuous, but no more important, than the millions of drops that form its base. The Populistic movement is the attempt of these professional farmers, of these men who are unwilling to share with the laborer, to appeal to their greed, rice is an enemy of public order, he is an obstacle to progress. He is a conspirator against the peace and prosperity of the industrial masses of the country. This is a conspiracy between professional farmer

A SHOCK TO CIVILIZATION. I have said that the laborer is the object of this

I have said that the labore is the object of this conspiracy, and he is. But let no man imagine that if they were successful the injury would all be borne by the man who works with his handa. He would be the last to suffer and the last to recover from its effects. But the shock to civilization which would ensue from such a breach of public and private faith would be irreparable. Its effect no man could measure from any experience of the human race. We cannot tell to what degree it would paralyze industry. If I were siked to define civilization. I should say it was "industrial cooperation." Everything that a man does for his own benefit acts directly upon the interests of his neighbors. No man can stand alone in a civilized community. His interests, his prospects, his fortunes are to some extent shared by all his fellows. There is not an ear of cour ripening in the Western fields that does not affect the price of bread to you and to me. The farmer who scatters seed upon the ground by that act starts into motion the wheels of the factory; he shartens the tools of the carpenter; he stimulates the construction of railroads; he causes the eagineers to plan new bridges crossing currents, new tunnels under rivers, new canals joining oceans and separating continents. If the farmer did not work, if the miner did not dig in the substransent gallery, every other department of industry would languish, for men would not produce and crate if they did not see in the industry and activity of others a prospect of a demand for the commodity which they produce. And so every man in the world is bound closely to the destiny and interests of his fellow-man. conspiracy, and he is. But let no man imagine

CONFIDENCE ESSENTIAL

Underlying the whole scheme of civilization in the confidence men have in each other-confidence in their honesty, confidence in their future. If we want a silver cottage to-morrow, if we even debase our standard of value, men say that still you would have the same property you have to-day you would still have the same property you would still have the same property you have to-day you would still have the same property you would still have the same rivers that roll past our cities and turn the wheels of commercial treasures 400 years ago. The same for mineral treasures 400 years ago. The same at mospher curvapped this continent, the same soil cover st the fields, the same sun shone in heaven, and yet there was none but the savage pursuing the pathway of war through the trackless forest, and the river hore no single living thing except the Indian in his cance pursuing a pathway of destruction. There was no Industrial co-operation, because the Indian was a savage and did not understand the principle by which men all each other in taking from the bosom of the earth the wealth which makes life hearable and develops the Intelligence which makes civilization. (Great applause and Underlying the whole scheme of civilization

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

dialis Chat H. Fletcher



Think not I love him, though I ask for him:

'Tis but a peevish boy; yet he talks well.

But what care I for words?